

PR No. 42-60

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

November 28, 1960

Subject: Regular Summary of Recent News and Editorial Comment

Press stories of interest concerning tobacco and the tobacco-health question that have been observed since the previous report (PR No. 38-60, October 18, 1960) are noted in the following pages.

1. Appointment of George V. Allen as President of The Tobacco Institute, Inc.
2. Reports of public appearances by Drs. C.C. Little and R.C. Hockett.
3. New TIRC research grants (additional).
4. A poll of doctors opinions on smoking and health, conducted for the American Cancer Society.
5. Scripps-Howard story on tuberculosis and lung cancer.
6. Other factors in the lung cancer question.
7. Cancer Society call for a presidential commission to study tobacco.
8. Doctor reports mouth ulcers apparently cured by smoking.
9. Doctors disagree on lung cancer causes at world cancer conference.
10. Tobacco bears brunt of tax increases.
11. Tobacco key factor in growth of automatic merchandising.
12. Miscellaneous items of interest.

Hill and Knowlton, Inc.  
Public Relations Counsel  
150 East 42nd Street  
New York 17, N.Y.

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The appointment of George V. Allen as president of The Tobacco Institute, Inc., was reported by the wire services, in all New York and Washington papers, in leading newspapers elsewhere and by radio and television.

NEW YORK TIMES  
New York, New York  
November 12, 1960

## Allen Quits as Head Of Information Unit

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.  
Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 11—The resignation of George V. Allen as director of the United States Information Agency headed a list of departures from the Federal service announced by the White House office here today.

The White House also announced that the first meeting between the Assistant to the President, Wilton B. Persons, and Clark Clifford, representing President-elect John F. Kennedy, would be held at the White House Monday morning.

Suggested by President Eisenhower, the conference is intended to define the scope of participation by Mr. Kennedy's associates in top-level policy discussions during the interim before the Kennedy inauguration Jan. 20.

Other resignations approved

## ALLEN QUILTS POST, AS HEAD OF U.S.I.A.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

by the President—the beginning of an expected rising tide as the Presidential term nears an end—included the following:

Assistant Secretary of Labor Newell C. Brown, who is to become manager of administrative services and labor relations of the Emhart Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.

Ambassador to Mexico Robert Hill, who notified the President that he planned to return to his home at Littleton, N. H., to assume his membership in the Legislature to which he was recently elected.

Ambassador to Ghana Wilson C. Flake, whose letter of resignation to the President gave no reason for his decision to quit except that he had held that post for the last three-and-a-half years.

### Gets Tobacco Post

Mr. Allen who has directed the operations of the nation's overseas propaganda during the last three years said his decision to leave that post was dictated by an opportunity to become president of the Tobacco Institute, Inc.

The institute is composed of manufacturers of cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff. Its principle purposes are promoting a better understanding of the tobacco industry and its place in the national economy.

In his letter accepting Mr. Allen's resignation, President Eisenhower expressed his "appreciation of the effort you have devoted to bringing the vital work of the agency to the highest possible effectiveness."

Mr. Allen's resignation rounded out thirty years in the Foreign Service during which he served as an Assistant Secretary of State and as Ambassador to India and Greece.

The information agency has never been a favorite in Congress and has frequently come under heavy fire of House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Much of this criticism has stemmed from the fact that members of Congress have never been in agreement as to what the proper function of the agency should be or how far it should go in discharging its job



Associated Press

### LEAVING GOVERNMENT: George V. Allen, head of U. S. Information Agency.

of informing people abroad about the United States.

However, Mr. Allen has had much less difficulty with Congress than his predecessors, presumably because of his long experience in the Foreign Service. The President's estimate of Mr. Allen's service of head of the information agency and of its continuing task was expressed in his letter accepting his resignation.

### Thanks Are Expressed

"The task of projecting abroad information concerning America is of the most profound importance to your great objectives of peace with justice, freedom and dignity," President Eisenhower wrote Mr. Allen. He added:

"At the same time, I express our nation's gratitude to you for your long and valuable service as an officer of the Foreign Service, recognized in your attainment of the highest rank in that service."

Mr. Allen asked that his resignation become effective at the President's pleasure and he put the date at Dec 1.

It was learned that the President had no intention of naming a successor to Mr. Allen, preferring to leave that to the incoming Kennedy Administration.

In announcing the resignation of Mr. Brown as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employ-

ment and Manpower, James C. Hagerty, the White House press secretary, said he had given as his reason for quitting that he had been "offered an opportunity in private employment which is highly attractive to him and which could not wait." He added that "he has five children."

The President fixed Monday as the effective date of Mr. Brown's resignation.

### Expresses Appreciation

No date was set for the resignation of Mr. Hill as Ambassador to Mexico. In his letter of acceptance of the resignation President Eisenhower told Mr. Hill:

"Your untiring efforts during the eight years you have served our country as Ambassador to Costa Rica, El Salvador and Mexico has meant much to the progress that has been made in our relations with these countries."

"You have done an excellent job and should take much satisfaction in the knowledge that what you have accomplished will continue."

Mr. Flake, the retiring Ambassador to Ghana, has been under some criticism in the State Department and from some other United States officials returning from that country because of the increasing influence of the Soviet Union there.

The text of the President's letter to Mr. Flake was not made public. But the press secretary paraphrased it as saying that "he had rendered distinguished service as Ambassador and that Mr. Flake could take satisfaction in the knowledge that the contribution he has made to the country's relations with Ghana will be of lasting value."

No date was fixed for Mr. Flake's retirement. It was announced, however, that he would be succeeded by Francis H. Russell of Maine, a career Foreign Service officer now serving as Ambassador to New Zealand. Mr. Russell is 56 years old and his appointment will be his second assignment as Ambassador.

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## To Head Tobacco Institute

# U.S.I.A. Chief Allen Resigns

## Envoys To Mexico, Ghana Quit As Does Labor Department Man

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11.—United States Information Agency chief George V. Allen, who figured in a campaign dispute over U. S. prestige abroad, Friday led off the exodus of Eisenhower administration officials.

President Eisenhower, vacationing at Augusta, Ga., accepted the resignation of the 57-year-old career diplomat who served in key Cold War posts under both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations.

Allen will take over December 1 as president of the Tobacco Institute, an industry organization, at a salary believed much higher than the \$21,000 a year he has been getting as director of the U. S. Information Agency.

Eisenhower, who soon will hand over the presidency to Democrat John F. Kennedy, announced he had accepted these other resignations, the first of many to come:

1. Robert C. Hill as ambassador to Mexico, a job he has held four years. He is returning to New Hampshire to enter the Legislature.

### Replacement Named For Flake

2. Wilson C. Flake as ambassador to Ghana, one of the new African states. He will be replaced by Francis Russell, a career Foreign Service officer now ambassador to New Zealand.

3. Newell Brown as assistant secretary to labor for employment and man power. He is a onetime protege of former White House aide Sherman Adams.

Eisenhower—who had glowing praise for both Allen and Hill—did not name replacements for them, and probably won't this late in his Administration, which ends January 20.

## Mr. Allen's Departure

The director of the United States Information Agency has not had an easy time during the last three years. George V. Allen assumed this responsibility when the agency had been battered in a domestic political squabble and when confidence in the United States was being battered by the Soviet sputnik. If he was unable to recoup the deficiencies of national policy, he at least restored the dignity of USIA, improved its relations with Capitol Hill and provided a needed sense of direction.

This reserved and soft-spoken career foreign service officer whose training is in the nuances of diplomacy has been the antithesis of the Madison Avenue promoter—and of his cronyesque namesake, George E. Allen. He has believed far more in solid work than in flashy performance, and it is noteworthy that his greatest affection among USIA activities has been centered upon the library program abroad.

## Is Important To African Continent

The President apparently decided against keeping the Ghana post empty, even for a few months, because of its importance in the volatile African continent.

A major issue in the long presidential campaign just ended, was the state of U. S. prestige in foreign countries. Kennedy declared it was slipping and tried without success to pry into public view secret polls Allen's agency conducted abroad—polls which reportedly reflected overseas estimates of waning U. S. power.

The White House finally announced a decision not to release these reports, saying Allen and Secretary of State Herter had come to this conclusion and making clear that Eisenhower backed them up.

There was no indication that Allen was hurrying his departure because of this. He completed 30 years in the Foreign Service this year.

More than 14 years ago the North Carolina-born Allen was tapped by President Harry S. Truman to become ambassador to Iran, then in danger of falling under the domination of Russia.

Brought home in 1948 to strengthen the Voice of America propaganda effort, Allen was given the rank of assistant secretary of state.

The following year Truman dispatched him as ambassador to Communist Yugoslavia. Allen's other major diplomatic assignments included: ambassadorships to India, Nepal, and Greece.

A little more than three years ago he became chief of the information agency, which operates the Voice of America and other related activities.

The 43-year-old Hill entered diplomacy as a political appointee. During the Eisenhower years he was ambassador to Costa Rica and El Salvador as well as Mexico.



GEORGE V. ALLEN

THE WASHINGTON POST  
Washington, D.C.  
November 14, 1960

At the same time, Mr. Allen has been capable of considerable courage and sensitivity, as he demonstrated in ambassadorial assignments from Iran and Yugoslavia to India. His counsel within the outgoing Administration was sometimes wiser than what prevailed. He was fully aware that the prestige or "image" of the United States abroad could be no better than what its words and actions merited.

George Allen has rendered distinguished non-partisan service to the country for 30 years. This deserves to be remembered gratefully as he prepares to leave the USIA and the Foreign Service for a position in private industry.

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## George Allen of USIA To Take Industrial Post

George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Agency, today became the first ranking administration official to resign in the wake of the Democratic election victory.

Mr. Allen, whose agency was caught in a cross-fire over the campaign issue of releasing confidential reports on American prestige abroad, will leave his post December 1 to take over as president of the Tobacco Institute, Inc.

The announcement was made by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty in Augusta, where President Eisenhower is vacationing. Abbott Washburn, deputy director of USIA, is expected to serve as director for the final weeks of the Eisenhower administration.

In accepting his resignation, Mr. Eisenhower said: "I want to assure you of my appreciation of the effort you have devoted to bringing the vital work of the agency to the highest possible effectiveness."

Mr. Allen, a veteran of the Foreign Service before his appointment by Mr. Eisenhower as head of the USIA in 1957, had served both the Roosevelt and Truman administrations in important diplomatic posts.

The USIA surveys which showed that United States prestige had declined in Europe became a heated issue in the closing days of the presidential campaign. Both the overseas information agency and the White House refused to make them public, though their contents were widely leaked to the press.

Senator Kennedy made the USIA a principal target of his campaign, charging that the administration had often trailed the Russians in the propaganda field and had failed to tell the American story in Cuba and Latin America.

In his new post Mr. Allen will succeed former Representative James P. Richards, Democrat of South Carolina, one-time chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"While it was a difficult decision to leave the Government, which I have served for 30 years," Mr. Allen said in a statement, "the prospect of representing America's oldest

See ALLEN, Page A-2



GEORGE V. ALLEN

### ALLEN

Continued From First Page  
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Mr. Allen, who holds the rank of career ambassador, entered the Foreign Service in 1930. His first ambassadorial post was to Iran in 1946, and he subsequently served as Ambassador to India and Nepal, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Under President Truman, he was Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and directed the Office of International Information, predecessor of the USIA. He became chief of the USIA on October 16, 1957.

Mr. Allen also served as chairman of the United States delegation to the UNESCO conferences in Beirut and Paris in 1948 and 1949, participated in the major international conferences at Moscow, Cairo and Potsdam, and the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945.

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# Allen's Election As President Announced By Tobacco Institute

George V. Allen, director of the U.S. Information Agency, has been elected president of The Tobacco Institute Inc., national organization of tobacco manufacturers.

This announcement was made Saturday by Bowman Gray, chairman of the Executive Committee of The Tobacco Institute.

Allen will assume his new duties at the Institute's Washington headquarters on Dec. 1. He will succeed James P. Richards, former Congressman from South Carolina and former chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

A native of Durham, Allen leaves a long career in the U.S. Foreign Service. He is one of only eight persons who hold the title of Career Ambassador.

"While it was a difficult decision to leave the government, which I have served for 31 years," Mr. Allen said, "the prospect of representing America's oldest industry, and one of its largest, is most interesting and challenging."

"Our country's tobacco leaf and tobacco products have been one of the nation's finest ambassadors of good will, ever since John Rolfe shipped his first crop from Virginia in 1612. Tobacco has been a cornerstone of the nation's economy and it has contributed to the economic welfare and pleasure of mankind for over 350 years. The Tobacco Institute will continue to work for the advancement of all segments of this great industry and for public understanding of its past, present and future."

Allen decided to enter the Foreign Service while he was still an undergraduate at Trinity College (now Duke University). To help pay for his education, he worked in a cigarette factory in Durham.

After graduation, he became a school teacher and principal, and worked as a reporter for the Durham Herald-Sun and the Asheville Times. (While at Harvard for his master's degree, he won the coveted Charles Sumner Prize in International Relations.

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PITTSBURGH PRESS  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
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Mr. Allen announced his resignation, effective Dec. 1, from the USIA yesterday.

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DETROIT FREE PRESS  
Detroit, Michigan  
November 11, 1960

## Doctor Urges More Study of Smoking in Debate on Cancer

BY JEAN PEARSON  
Free Press Science Writer

Dr. Clarence Cook Little, former University of Michigan president, refuses to concede that lung cancer is caused by cigaret smoking.

The cause-and-effect relationship between the two has not been established firmly, Dr. Little said Thursday in Detroit at a meeting of the Michigan Academy of General Practice.

"Medical research will be rendered a disservice if the case is considered closed," said Dr. Little, scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

SINCE 1954, he said, the committee has financed studies of the problem by independent investigators costing nearly four million dollars.

Several inconsistencies in the reports which link lung cancer to cigarets were cited by Dr. Little.

A study in England, he said, showed more lung cancer in persons who smoked but did not inhale than in persons who inhale the smoke. In the United States, researchers believe the opposite is true.

"They can't both be right," Dr. Little noted.

Evidence from other research shows lung cancer is less than half as prevalent in the United States as in England and Wales, although Americans smoke 30 per cent more, he said.

The lung cancer rate in our

country is about the same as in Denmark and Switzerland, where cigaret smoking per person is about half the United States level.

DR. LITTLE SAID women not only have less lung cancer than men but the gap is widening instead of narrowing as more women have a history of smoking.

He also noted that in some research studies lung cancer has been associated with low-income groups, dietary deficiencies and other respiratory diseases.

Dr. Little said that the rise in number of lung cancer cases in recent years may be due in part to the conquest of other lung illnesses, better recognition and reporting of lung cancer, and increased longevity.

"We cannot be sure how much, if any, the actual rate of lung cancer mortality has been increasing," he said.

Until there is more knowledge about the causes of lung cancer, family physicians should keep an unbiased attitude, he said.

THE RALEIGH TIMES  
Raleigh, North Carolina  
November 18, 1960

## Many Factors In Cancer Cause Says Scientist

A scientist engaged in tobacco research told directors of the Tobacco Growers' Information Committee last night it is improper to conclude that tobacco use is a major cause of lung cancer.

Dr. Robert C. Hockett, Associate Scientific Director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, said recent scientific studies show that multiple factors may be involved in the causation of lung cancer.

He said some factors are viruses, previous lung damage, air pollution and constitutional differences between smokers and non-smokers.

Hockett said more research is needed before any definitive claims can be made as to the causes of lung cancer.

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**SCIENTIST SAYS:**

# The Carefree Live Longer

BY GEORGE GETZE  
Science Editor

People who live longest may be people who "just don't care."

Unlike most of us, they may be relatively indifferent to things average people worry about—their incomes, their sex lives, even their families.

At the other extreme are people marked by exaggerated responses. They are "hyper-reactive." Their blood pressures jump when the phone rings, their pulses race when they see a pretty girl. They worry about their jobs, their families and anything else they can think of to worry about.

**MOST OF US** are somewhere in between.

The hyper-reactive person is the kind most likely to get peptic ulcers, heart disease and perhaps even cancer, according to one school of theoretical medicine that says stress is the most important cause of disease.

Hyper-reactive people also may be the ones who become alcoholics and compulsive smokers, according

to Dr. Robert C. Hockett, associate scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

**DR. HOCKETT'S** immediate problem, of course, is people who are hyper-reactive or allergic to cigarette smoke.

He said only a small percentage of people may be responsible for a large proportion of conditions attributed by many doctors and health organizations to the smoking of cigarettes.

Tests made at New York University, he said, showed that less than 15% of people tested were allergic to tobacco skin tests.

When these same allergic people were tested by other doctors, they were found to be more likely to have high blood pressure, poor circulation and irregular or fast heart beat than the majority who were not allergic to skin tobacco tests, Dr. Hockett said.

**"SOME DAY** it may be possible to test people for hyper-reaction to cigarette smoke," Dr. Hockett said.

"If the tests show they're allergic, they can quit smoking, or not begin."

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER  
Raleigh, North Carolina  
November 18, 1960

## Tobacco Men Get Report On Lung Cancer Research

More research is needed before definite claims can be made about the cause of lung cancer, Dr. Robert C. Hockett declared here Thursday night.

"It is improper, if not unscientific, to conclude that tobacco use is proved to be a major cause of lung cancer," he told the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Tobacco Growers' Information Committee.

Dr. Hockett, associate scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, said recent scientific studies show that multiple factors may be involved in the causation of lung cancer. He mentioned viruses, previous lung damage, air pollution, and constitutional differences between smokers and non-smokers.

He reported that the tobacco in-

dustry has appropriated some \$4 million for a research program, with grants-in-aid to more than 100 scientists throughout the United States.

Following the Hockett address, a business session of the Tobacco Growers' Information Committee was held, with Carl T. Hicks, of Walstonburg, being renamed president. Albert G. Clay, of Mount Sterling, Ky., was re-elected vice president. W. Alger Cooksey, of LaPlatta, Md., was elected vice president, succeeding Ray Jones, of Blackstone, Va., who has resigned.

The board, in addition to approving its budget and projects for the coming year, also re-hired William T. Joyner, of Raleigh, as counsel, and William H. W. Anderson, of Winston-Salem, as secretary-treasurer.

**SCIENTIST SAYS:**

# The Carefree Live Longer

BY GEORGE GETZE  
Science Editor

People who live longest may be people who "just don't care."

Unlike most of us, they may be relatively indifferent to things average people worry about—their incomes, their sex lives, even their families.

At the other extreme are people marked by exaggerated responses. They are "hyper-reactive." Their blood pressures jump when the phone rings, their pulses race when they see a pretty girl. They worry about their jobs, their families and anything else they can think of to worry about.

**MOST OF US** are somewhere in between.

The hyper-reactive person is the kind most likely to get peptic ulcers, heart disease and perhaps even cancer, according to one school of theoretical medicine that says stress is the most important cause of disease.

Hyper-reactive people also may be the ones who become alcoholics and compulsive smokers, according

to Dr. Robert C. Hockett, associate scientific director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee.

**DR. HOCKETT'S** immediate problem, of course, is people who are hyper-reactive or allergic to cigarette smoke.

He said only a small percentage of people may be responsible for a large proportion of conditions attributed by many doctors and health organizations to the smoking of cigarettes.

Tests made at New York University, he said, showed that less than 15% of people tested were allergic to tobacco skin tests.

When these same allergic people were tested by other doctors, they were found to be more likely to have high blood pressure, poor circulation and irregular or fast heart beat than the majority who were not allergic to skin tobacco tests, Dr. Hockett said.

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RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

California Edition

KCBS

October 28, 1960 5:20 PM

San Francisco

TOBACCO INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTES TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS

DON MOZLEY: "A medical man retained by the tobacco industry reports some progress toward solving the question of whether cigarettes and cancer are related. Dr. Robert Hockett, Associate Scientific Director of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, is in San Francisco for the American Public Health Association convention. He was asked about late developments in research, and he gave this comment to KCBS News:"

HOCKETT: (ON TAPE) "There have been a great many recent developments. Some of these are our own program, and some of them are out of work by other people in various parts of the world. It seems to me that in general the effects of these new observations is to rather decrease the evidence that tobacco is any kind of a primary or really important factor in the cancer picture.

"For example, there have been several reports lately from different parts of the world to the effect that lung cancers may arrive out of old tubercular scars. I'm rather impressed by the fact that these come, not from just one place but from many places. And we know, of course, that nowadays tuberculosis is generally cured or arrested by some of the new drugs, and that people with healed lesions live to a much greater age than they used to."

MOZLEY: "Well now, is the industry trying to literally prove its case, or is it doing research to help the medical problem of cancer generally?"

HOCKETT: "Well, you see, the industry, while they provide the funds, has turned over this entire fund to an advisory board of physicians and scientists. And their only directive to these men is to study all angles of the question with relation between tobacco and human health. So it's on a very broad basis. So that the purpose of our board of independent scientists is just to get the facts, however these may turn out." (END TAPE)

MOZLEY: "That was Dr. Robert Hockett of the Tobacco Industry's Research Committee."

1003543334



## Physicians Hear Two-Hour Debate on Lung Cancer-Smoking Relationship

A Kennedy-Nixon type debate on lung cancer and its relation to smoking took place last night in Valley View County Hospital library, Wayne Township, before almost 150 physicians, members of the Passaic County Medical Society.

Dr. Ernest Wynder, chief of epidemiology, Memorial Hospital, New York City, tried to prove that lung cancer is caused by smoking; and Dr. Robert C. Hockett, associated scientific director, Tobacco Industry Research Committee, argued in favor of the opposite view.

The two-hour debate was kicked off before the large crowd, many of whom were puffing away on cigars and cigarettes, by Dr. Wynder.

### Cites Examinations

Dr. Wynder announced smilingly that he did not smoke himself, but that this did not prejudice his views. He said that he had devoted 10 long years to the study of cause and effect between lung cancer and smoking, and that he had personally examined over 1,000 lung cancer patients.

He stated the following to be facts: 1. if a heavy smoker has a cough, and if he stops smoking, the cough usually goes away. 2. A group of Seventh Day Adventists in California, who do not smoke because of religious convictions, were examined and found to have practically no traces of lung cancer.

3. In Venice, Italy, where over 70 per cent of all persons who die in hospitals are autopsied, heavy smokers had a high incidence of lung cancer. 4. Radiologists were known (people who work with X-ray machines) to have a significant rate of leukemia, and thus they are protected with lead shields. But, there is less evidence to support this theory than the smoking-lung cancer theory.

Injecting a humorous note, Dr. Wynder said, "Science has tried to get animals to smoke, such as trained birds, but they refuse to learn." 5. The Public Health Service has banned certain food additives, without any evidence that they are harmful to humans; only because of laboratory tests on animals. Even the Surgeon General of the United States agrees that the mass of circumstances indicates that smoking is the cause of lung cancer in many

cases, and as a final note in his opening address, Dr. Wynder said, "Even many doctors in Russia agree with me."

In rebuttal, Dr. Hockett, a former associate professor of chemistry at M. I. T. stated, "I'm speaking for myself and not the tobacco industry. Our research committee, although founded by the tobacco industry, is not controlled by it. We are free to speak without any interference, and I hope that the medical profession will use the knowledge that our group unearths."

As an example of the industry's interest in getting at the true reason for lung cancer, he cited the fact that over \$4,000,000 has been given in grants to colleges, etc. for study purposes. "Seton Hall University received two such grants just recently," he pointed out.

Dr. Hockett used an analogy to show that if wrong conclusions are jumped at too quickly then the finding of a real cure for a disease may be delayed. "Years ago in Italy," he said, "people thought that malaria was caused by the poisonous fumes arising from the swamps. Now, if people wore masks or cloaks to protect themselves, the real cause, which is mosquitoes, might not have been discovered until much later than it was."

He said that masses of statistics and data, are not as good as "hunches" in the research laboratory. Data alone cannot find causes.

Ulcers were also studied by his group, Dr. Hockett said, and tobacco was found to have no effect on them. "In fact," he said, "in many cases, tobacco relaxed tension."

Dr. Hockett also cited the dangers of harmful ingredients in the air itself. "A man who smokes two packs of cigarettes a day, also inhales over 13,000 times more volume of air during the same 24 hours."

In the question and answer period which followed, at which time a decided absence of tobacco smoke in the packed library was noted, Dr. Wynder said, "Statistics do prove something. In a study of over 1,000 medical doctors, more than 45% over 35 years of age had stopped smoking, when acquainted with my facts."

Wynder claimed also that filter

cigarettes really do help chronic heavy smokers rid themselves of a cough.

### Says No Proof

Dr. Hockett then made his closing remarks in answer to questions and stated that the tobacco industry is ready anytime to make safer cigarettes as soon as they know what properties to leave out. "Thus far, we do not know, and nobody else does either. We want to find the real cause of lung cancer, as much as anyone else does, but thus far, tobacco has not been proved conclusively to be the guilty agent."

1003543335

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COURIER-JOURNAL  
Louisville, Kentucky  
October 11, 1960

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The new funds were requested by Dr. Clarence C. Little, scientific director of the committee, who said that more money is needed to pursue and explore the many new fields of cancer research that have been opened because of previous work.

"Research keeps opening up new areas that need further study," Dr. Little ex-

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Dr. Little added that many recent studies have tended to disprove the claims that cigarette smoking is the cause of lung cancer.

Rather, he said, research has shown that many other factors appear to be responsible, in one way or another, for cancer.

"Literally hundreds of scientific studies have demonstrated the possible relation of many factors in the complex chain that may result in lung cancer.

"A few of these include air pollution, viruses, lung damage, poor nutrition, constitutional make-up, exposure to occupational hazards, and fumes from motor fuels," he said.

He reported that some of the areas that now need more research include:

1. The possible role of viruses in cancer.

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3. Studies of smokers vs. nonsmokers, including the physical, emotional, and psychological characteristics, ethnic, social, cultural, and ecologic differences.

4. Further studies of the influence of environmental pollution on the bronchial lining.

The need for the extra research funds was determined by the committee's scientific advisory board, composed of independent doctors, scientists, and educators.

Thus far, the board has awarded grants to more than 100 scientists in hospitals, medical schools, and research laboratories throughout the country, Dr. Little said.

TIMES

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TIMES DISPATCH

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FOOD FIELD REPORTER  
New York, New York  
October 24, 1960

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The committee, Mr. Hartnett pointed out, had originally allocated \$500,000 for this year's independent research and grants in aid, but added that recent cancer research has opened up vast new

areas which require investigation.

These areas, he explained, include: studies of the possible role of viruses in cancer; the possible role of previous infections such as tuberculosis or of injuries in the origin of lung cancer; studies of smokers vs. non-smokers, and extension of studies of the influence of environmental pollution on the bronchial lining.

BEACON JOURNAL  
Akron, Ohio  
October 13, 1960

*Elsewhere  
in the  
News*

The tobacco industry has increased its financial support of private research into possible causes of lung cancer. An additional \$300,000 has been authorized for this year, bringing to \$4 million the total research appropriation according to the Tobacco Industry Research Committee. The industry contends there is no proof of any connection between cigaret smoking and lung cancer...

DISPATCH  
Henderson, North Carolina  
October 11, 1960

## More Funds For Cancer Research Made Available

NEW YORK — The Tobacco Industry Research Committee is stepping up its financial support of independent health research and broadening the scope of its grants-in-aid program. Timothy V. Hartnett, chairman, announced today

The reason: cancer research has opened up new areas that need further investigation, such as viruses, previous lung damage, constitutional differences among smokers and non-smokers, and air pollution Hartnett said.

An additional \$300,000 has been authorized for scientific study this

year making a total of \$4 million since the committee's inception in 1954, Hartnett said. The new funds are in addition to the committee's regular appropriation of \$500,000 for 1960.

The extra funds were requested by Dr. Clarence Cook Little, scientific director of the committee, because of the growing complexities of scientific work on major health problems.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
New York, New York  
October 11, 1960

## Tobacco Men Add Fund for Cancer Study

### Give \$300,000 For Broader Research

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee announced yesterday it had appropriated \$300,000 in additional funds for its 1960 cancer research program. It had previously granted \$500,000 for support of independent health research programs.

Timothy V. Hartnett, chairman of the tobacco industry-supported committee, said the funds would be used to broaden the scope of the committee's grants-in-aid program to include new areas of research into possible causes of cancer. Viruses, previous lung damage, constitutional differences between smokers and non-smokers and air pollution will be the areas investigated.

#### Other Origins

Dr. Clarence Cook Little, scientific director of the committee, said he had requested the funds because "intensive research efforts in the last few years have opened many doors of knowledge in the search for the origins of lung cancer and heart disease. It has become increasingly evident that concentration on a single factor, such as smoking, will not produce the answer to these exceedingly complex problems."

Dr. Little added, "Charges against smoking have been put through extensive research and have not been proved in the scientific laboratory. The results of recent research tend to raise doubts about, rather than support, the claims that smoking is a major causative factor in lung cancer."

#### Identifies Factors

He said "many factors in a complex chain" may "result in lung cancer." He identified "a few" as "air pollution, viruses, lung damage, poor nutrition, constitutional makeup, exposure to occupational hazards and fumes from motor fuels."

The T. I. R. C. has granted \$4,000,000 since its formation in 1954 to cancer research projects.

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Akron, Ohio  
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#### Other Origins

Dr. Clarence Cook Little, scientific director of the committee, said he had requested the funds because "intensive research efforts in the last few years have opened many doors of knowledge in the search for the origins of lung cancer and heart disease. It has become increasingly evident that concentration on a single factor, such as smoking, will not produce the answer to these exceedingly complex problems."

Dr. Little added, "Charges against smoking have been put through extensive research and have not been proved in the scientific laboratory. The results of recent research tend to raise doubts about, rather than support, the claims that smoking is a major causative factor in lung cancer."

#### Identifies Factors

He said "many factors in a complex chain" may "result in lung cancer." He identified "a few" as "air pollution, viruses, lung damage, poor nutrition, constitutional makeup, exposure to occupational hazards and fumes from motor fuels."

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS  
Washington, D.C.  
October 26, 1960

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
New York, New York  
October 26, 1960

## PHYSICIANS POLLED

# Many Doctors Link Smoking and Cancer

By JOHN TROAN  
Scripps-Howard Science Writer

• No opinion—14 per cent.

One-third of the physicians in the U. S. are now convinced cigaret smoking is "a major cause of lung cancer."

Almost as many believe this "probably" is true.

The figures are based on a cross-section survey of doctors conducted for the American Cancer Society by the University of Chicago's national opinion research center.

### MEETING

The society released the findings today in conjunction with its annual meeting in New York.

One of the questions asked in the survey was this: "Is cigaret smoking a major cause of lung cancer?"

Here's how the doctors replied:

- Definitely—33 per cent.
- Probably—31 per cent.
- Probably not—13 per cent.
- Definitely not—9 per cent.

The poll disclosed fewer than half of the physicians now use cigarets. The breakdown: 43 per cent smoke regularly and 5 per cent do so occasionally.

It didn't seek to find out how many doctors smoke cigars or pipes.

### 23 PER CENT

Of those who don't smoke cigarets, 23 per cent never did. Most of the others quit in the past nine years, during which time the controversy over cigarets and lung cancer has reached a peak.

Statistics show heavy cigaret smokers do develop lung cancer more frequently than others. But the tobacco industry contends this doesn't prove cigarets actually cause such cancer. It also questions the validity of some of the statistics.

Nevertheless, The World Health Organization as well as Government health agencies in the U. S., Great Britain, The Netherlands and Sweden have concluded cigarets are a major cause of lung cancer.

## Ask Yours and See

# Most Doctors Connect Lung Cancer, Smoking

By Stuart H. Loory

Here are some questions to ask your family doctor or a specialist about the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, and here also are the answers he is likely to give you.

1. Is cigarette smoking a major cause of lung cancer?

Two out of three in a nationwide representative sample of physicians think so. Half of these say smoking "definitely" is; the other half say it "probably" is.

2. Should I stop smoking?

One-third say they routinely advise their patients to stop. Another 58 per cent advise against smoking by patients with respiratory ailments, heart or blood circulation troubles, weight loss, gastro-intestinal trouble, when they think smoking is causing "general" damage, when patients are "receptive" to the idea or when their patients are "heavy" (a pack or more a day) smokers.

3. Do you smoke cigarettes, doctor, or did you ever smoke?

Two out of five smoke regularly, 5 per cent have smoked occasionally, 29 per cent used to but have stopped smoking and 23 per cent never smoked.

4. (If your doctor has stopped smoking) How long ago did you stop?

Eight per cent stopped less than three years ago, 3 per cent three or four years ago, 7 per cent five to nine years ago

(meaning one in five cut out smoking since the recent evidence of an association with lung cancer), and 10 per cent stopped nine or more years ago.

### 587 Doctors Quizzed

These are among the questions the American Cancer Society asked a sample group of 587 doctors throughout the country last year in hour-long interviews. The society commissioned the study to determine how well it was getting its professional education program across to doctors.

The results were reported yesterday during the society's annual meeting in the Hotel Biltmore.

The study, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago, also revealed that three out of four doctors advised their adult patients to have an annual physical examination no matter how well they feel. The examinations, the doctors said, should include an annual chest X-ray and a pelvic examination for women as a precaution against specific types of cancer.

More than two out of ten doctors, however, advised against annual chest X-rays for men over forty-five. One quarter of these gave as a reason their belief, that radiation can be harmful.

The rest of the study was devoted to doctors' work habits, reading habits and recreation, and economic information.

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Many Scripps-Howard papers published this story by science writer John Troan, who was provided with the details of the study.

INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

Indianapolis, Indiana

October 8, 1960



## Medicine Chest

# Prosperity Now Blamed For Lung Cancer Increase

**Researcher Calls TB Germ Real Culprit,  
Says It Once Killed Off 'Paupers' Early**

By JOHN TROAN

Scripps-Howard Science Writer

Prosperity is now being blamed for the increase in lung cancer in the U. S. A Pennsylvania physician says better times are letting more people live longer. As a result, they stand a greater chance of winding up with lung cancer.

Dr. Philip Schwartz, a pathologist at Warren (Pa.) State Hospital, presents his theory in the Danish medical journal, *Acta Tuberculosea Scandinavica*.

Basically, Dr. Schwartz thinks all this talk about cigaret smoking causing lung cancer is so much hot air. He believes the tuberculosis germ is the real culprit.

Once upon a time, he explains, TB used to kill most of its victims before they could reach "the cancer age." So few people got lung cancer.

But that was when "pauperism" was rampant. Today, thanks to "progressive prosperity," TB is in retreat. Most of its victims live into their 50s and 60s. And that's when lung cancer is most likely to strike.

In fact, the doctor says, TB damages the lungs—leaving scars which "may serve as the soil" for cancer. He insists "there is no possible doubt" that cancer can sprout—decades later—in "bronchial scars of tuberculous origin."

Dr. Schwartz reports seeing 14 such cases himself. He also describes 24 others in which he found both cancerous and non-cancerous tumors associated with old TB scars.

Of course, he adds, all TB patients don't go on to get lung cancer. Only the minority who are "stigmatized constitutionally"—that is, have a

built-up susceptibility to cancer.

On the other hand, many folks who never get sick with TB develop lung cancer. But, he indicates, the TB germ can do its dirty work in silence—by invading a person's lungs and setting the stage for cancer without producing obvious tuberculosis.

Indeed, Dr. Schwartz says, "we may assume" all Americans past age 30 have been infected with TB "bugs" even though they may never get ill from these germs.

Far-fetched? Not nearly as much as the theory that cigaret smoking causes lung cancer, Dr. Schwartz argues. After all, he says, the same statistics used to back up the cigaret theory would show smoking makes you live longer—because the average life span has increased along with the consumption of tobacco.

## Yea, Team!

You may not be able to cheer your team to actual victory—but it does help the players do their best.

There's scientific proof that loud shouting, especially when it's unexpected, can improve an athlete's performance by removing psychological blocks, two researchers report.

In fact, they say, an athlete sometimes can help himself by doing his own yelling—as was shown during the recent Olympic Games in Rome.

According to Medical Tribune, a newspaper for physicians, Dr. Michio Ikai of Tokyo University and Dr. Arthur H. Steinhaus of Chicago

conducted tests which revealed shouting can increase an athlete's performance by 12 per cent.

Firing an unexpected shot can boost this by as much as 30 per cent, the researchers added. Provided, of course, you don't shoot the athlete.

## Small Doses

Diabetes and cirrhosis of the liver occur together more often than is "generally appreciated."—Report by Dr. H. Kalk, Kassel, Germany.

Crossing your legs is bad if you have arthritis in the knees, dropsy or varicose veins.—Dr. Hyman J. Roberts, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Career women who are ambitious and tense get more heart attacks than ordinary housewives. — Dr. Ray H. Rosenman, San Francisco.

More than half of the world's population suffers from hunger or malnutrition, due chiefly to poverty and ignorance. — Dr. B. R. Sen, Food & Agricultural Organization.

## Capsules

Studies show a hat helps keep your whole body warm—not just your head.

Alcoholism is responsible for more than twice as much job absenteeism in the U. S. as strikes.

In South Korea, a man can't marry without parental permission until he's 27. But a woman can after 23.

Quick quote, from the Journal of the American Podiatry Association: "Man's foot has grown appreciably in the last century but he can still manage to get it into his mouth."

BOTTLED suntan lotions may produce eczema - like rashes in people allergic to such preparations.—Report by Dr. LEON GOLDMAN, University of Cincinnati.

The "daily consumption of alcohol by Americans poses a greater threat to their health and well-being" than radioactive fallout from atom bombs. — Dr. ANDREW C. IVY, University of Illinois.



Troan

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Other factors in the lung cancer mystery continued to receive press attention.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER  
San Francisco, California  
October 11, 1960

## Medical Report

# New Evidence Is Offered Linking Cancer, Viruses

The growing suspicion that viruses are the cause of some—if not all—human cancer was strengthened here yesterday in a number of reports presented before the annual meeting of the American College of Surgeons.

The best evidence so far is included in studies showing that materials from human cancers—which are judged to be viruses because they do not contain known cancer cells—cause malignant tumors in mice.

Now Dr. James T. Grace, from the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, in Buffalo, has shown that:

1—Material from normal organs in mice which originally received the presumed human cancer viruses will induce cancers in other mice.

2—Large numbers of what are believed to be viruses can be seen in such mouse tumors under the electron microscope.

3—Presumed viruses from both the induced mouse tumors and from the human cancers will produce cancer in newborn mice, not otherwise susceptible to malignancies.

These other reports on cancer were highlights of the day's program:

A drug formerly used to rid the body of worms and as a treatment for syphilis and gout has proved in animals to be significantly superior to nitrogen mustard, widely used anti-cancer chemical.

Dr. Alan Davies of the University of Illinois said he had tested the drug, a derivative of piperazine, in rats and dogs and was now seeking a non-toxic dosage which might be

used in humans in the terminal stages of cancer.

Cigarettes—not smog—were indicated again as a possible cause of lung cancer in a report delivered by Dr. Philip Cooper of the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital.

Smoke from cigaret tobacco and from cigaret paper produced severe toxic changes when injected into embryonic lung tissue and cells cultured from other human organs, he reported.

The cigaret companies, trying to stave off growing evidence of a definite link between smoking and lung cancer, have been trying to shift the blame to air pollutants.

Two different reports told how the anti-cancer effectiveness of nitrogen mustard—which tends to destroy cancer cells at a faster rate than benign cells—is enhanced by other chemicals.

Dr. Robert F. Ryan of Tulane University said that nitrogen mustard "primed" with colchicine—a useful drug in gout—produced a 20 per cent cancer cure rate in mice, compared with a 3 per cent rate in those treated with the nitrogen mustard alone.

Dr. Charles A. Ross of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute said he and his co-workers had shown that sodium thiosulfate given previous to nitrogen mustard served as a protection agent against the toxic effect of this highly poisonous material.

Of six dogs so protected, all survived heavy nitrogen mustard treatment; among four not protected, three died and the fourth was very ill.

In two terminal cancer patients use of the protective drug prevented such side-effects of nitrogen mustard treatment as destruction of white blood cells and platelets (the part of the blood that initiates coagulation) and heavy vomiting and nausea.

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN  
New York, New York  
October 22, 1960

## Virus May Be Cancer Cause

Deeper scientific familiarity with that versatile mouse virus, polyoma, is throwing brighter lights on the possibility of viruses being a major cause of cancers in people.

The newest of the brighter lights shine on a principal objection to the virus theory of human cancers. It's a fact that viruses cause cancers in fowl and laboratory animals; yet if it's a fact for people, how come a virus connection has never been established for even one type of human cancer? And why aren't there more human cancers and why isn't cancer a transmissible disease?

If you believe all viruses must behave more or less alike those questions are stoppers. The viruses we know about get around among us rather freely; the diseases they cause are transmissible.

However, science believes nothing it can't prove. There are many viruses which await discovery, and science can't prove anything about their behavior or anything else about them as long as they are unknown.

Now, to get back to that versatile mouse virus, polyoma. It was discovered a few years back at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md. Once it gets into a mouse it is almost certain to cause cancer. Even more startling, it causes not just one kind of cancer but many kinds.

Since then samples of polyoma have been distributed among virologists throughout the world. Naturally, all those scientists long for a familiarity with a virus so

versatile—and so deadly. These many studies have produced a number of brighter lights.

The newest came from a laboratory of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel. There, in culture dishes, Drs. Leo Sachs and Dan Medina established a stable relation between multiplying mouse cells and polyoma viruses.

That is, the viruses use the mouse cells to multiply themselves, in the viral way, but without destroying the cells. This has been going on for over a year now, with cells and viruses living together in apparent harmony.

These viruses clearly are mutants of their killer-forbears. Polyoma on its own took a form in which it makes mouse cells abnormal in that they can work with viruses and still save their lives. Drs. Sachs and Medina have now put the apparent harmlessness of these polyoma viruses to the acid test.

They took viruses from dishes and injected them into new born mice of a strain highly susceptible to polyoma—so susceptible, in fact, cancers appear quickly in 100 per cent of these mice which are injected with wild polyoma. But the tamed polyoma produced cancer in only one mouse out of five—and they were the same kind of cancer.

The scientists tried tamed polyoma in hamsters which are also 100 percent susceptible to wild polyoma. Even with heavy injections, only three of 31 animals developed cancer.

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The newest came from a laboratory of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel. There, in culture dishes, Drs. Leo Sachs and Dan Medina established a stable relation between multiplying mouse cells and polyoma viruses.

That is, the viruses use the mouse cells to multiply themselves, in the viral way, but without destroying the cells. This has been going on for over a year now, with cells and viruses living together in apparent harmony.

These viruses clearly are mutants of their killer-forbears. Polyoma on its own took a form in which it makes mouse cells abnormal in that they can work with viruses and still save their lives. Drs. Sachs and Medina have now put the apparent harmlessness of these polyoma viruses to the acid test.

They took viruses from dishes and injected them into new born mice of a strain highly susceptible to polyoma—so susceptible, in fact, cancers appear quickly in 100 per cent of these mice which are injected with wild polyoma. But the tamed polyoma produced cancer in only one mouse out of five—and they were the same kind of cancer.

The scientists tried tamed polyoma in hamsters which are also 100 percent susceptible to wild polyoma. Even with heavy injections, only three of 31 animals developed cancer.

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1003543340A

## 8 Forms of Cancer Linked to a Virus Isolated in Humans

By JOHN A. OSMUNDSEN

A virus has been linked with eight human cancers in findings to be reported today by scientists at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

The virus was isolated from transplanted tumors of the mouth, muscle, ovary and other tissues, and from the non-carcinous livers and spleens of cancer patients, the report says.

Before today, the only human cancer reported to have been associated with a virus was leukemia, which affects the blood. Thus, the new report adds considerable weight to the growing speculation that a wide range of human cancers may be virus-caused.

Whether viruses have actually caused any of the human cancers with which they have been associated, however, is not yet known and will take considerably more research to determine.

Should it be found that viruses produce malignancy in humans as they have been found to do in many plants and animals, important avenues for attack on the disease would be opened.

It might be possible, for example, to develop vaccines for the prevention of cancer, possibly a single vaccine against several forms of the disease.

Also, should scientists find a way of combating virus diseases with drugs, cancer, too, would become vulnerable to chemotherapy.

Another possibility—and one that is more closely connected to the Sloan-Kettering findings—is that sensitive tests could be devised for detecting virus-caused tumors, which might otherwise escape notice until too late.

In a sense, one such cancer "test" is described in the report that appears in the September number of The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The "test" consists of the peculiar reaction that baby hamsters have to injections of the human cancer-virus.

### Effect on Hamsters Cited

In the May 13 number of Science, Dr. Helene W. Toolan who is the senior author of the new report wrote that she and her colleagues had noted, quite accidentally, that baby hamsters injected with cell-free extracts of transplantable human tumors (ones that would "take" on laboratory animals) developed characteristics that resembled mongolism.

"It is characterized," she wrote, "by small size, flat face or microcephalic domed head, protruding eyes and tongue, abnormal teeth or absence of teeth, and bone fragility."

None of the other laboratory animals—rats and mice—developed the deformity, and it was the first time that such a condition had ever been observed in hamsters, according to the report.

### Seen Under Microscope

Dr. Toolan found that the reaction could be produced by injections of cell-free extracts from the transplantable human tumors, from livers and spleens of cancer patients but not from the tumors growing in patients or from the tissues of normal persons.

Subsequent studies pointed more and more strongly to a virus or virus-like entity as the agent responsible for the bizarre response of the baby hamsters. Finally, the viruses were actually observed with the electron microscope as particles a little less than three-millionths of an inch across and completely unlike any other tumor virus yet observed, according to the new report.

The studies are continuing with the aim of answering other vitally important questions.

For example, there is a question whether human tumors will be found that are not associated with the newly discovered virus.

### Human Tests Suggested

The virus was found in all eight of the transplanted human tumors tested at the time of the report, and Dr. Toolan said yesterday that this number had already risen to ten.

Another question the team is trying to answer is whether it will be possible to isolate viruses from a tumor growing in a patient.

An answer to the big question—whether the virus can be shown to produce a tumor—will no doubt be some time off. It probably will require injecting humans, or at least monkeys, with the tumor viruses.

Dr. Toolan pointed out yesterday that failure of the virus to produce tumors in the hamsters did not mean that the

viruses were not capable of causing cancer in humans. This is because hamsters and humans are different animals. She noted also that a tumor virus that caused cancer in chickens produced a bleeding disease in rats.

The important factor is, she said, that a reproducible response can be elicited in experimental animals by injecting them with a substance that is known to be associated with cancer in humans.

Associated with Dr. Toolan in this work were Dr. Gilbert Dall-dorf, Dr. Marion Barclay, Dr. Satish Chandra and Dr. Alice E. Moore.

Their work was supported by the American Cancer Society, the United States Public Health Service and the National Cancer Institute.

The Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research is one of the world's major centers dedicated to the search for the means of controlling cancer. Although the institute has long been associated with the screening of potentially useful chemicals with which to combat the disease, its work ranges into radiation and surgery and into the basic understanding of the complexities of human and animal biology both in the presence of cancer and otherwise.

1003543341



MD, Medical Newsmagazine  
November, 1960

## **VIROLOGY**

### **Cancer Clue**

Discovery by five Sloan-Kettering researchers of a virus associated with human cancer lends added weight to the growing evidence that viruses play some role in human carcinogenesis. A unique property of the recently reported virus is that it produced a new disease in laboratory animals.

Drs. Helene W. Toolan, Gilbert Daldorf, Marion Barclay, Satish Chandra and Alice E. Moore have found the virus in the tissues of patients with cancer; to date, the virus



SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH

#### **DEFORMED HAMSTER**

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Inoculated into newborn hamsters, the virus produces a deformity characterized by small size, flattened foreface or microcephalic domed head, protruding eyes and tongue, absent or abnormal teeth and fragile bone structure. Grown in human sera, tissue cultures from spleen cells of the infected hamsters contain the virus; no virus is found when the hamster cells are grown in horse or calf sera. Suggested is that horse or calf sera may neutralize the virus.

Particles thought to be the virus have been visualized in the electron microscope; they do not resemble the known animal tumor viruses. Infectivity of the agent is rapidly destroyed by ultraviolet radiation or heat, but not by prolonged cold.

NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN  
New York, New York  
October 27, 1960

## **On the Line:**

# **The Passing Show...**

By BOB CONSIDINE

NOW THAT one automobile concern has come up with a guarantee on the life of its muffler and exhaust pipe it would seem to be in the wind for next year's models to go one step farther and equip each new model with a filter.

That's not as far-fetched as it sounds. A device named Monoxit, made by a couple of firms from Pawtucket, R. I., and Chicago, "embodies a unique combination of direct flame after-burner and catalytic converter in a compact, easy-to-install unit, no larger than three inches in its major dimension, which is ingeniously attached directly to the exhaust manifold under the hood of an automobile."



CONSIDINE

It promises to take care of what certain cancer authorities believe is one of the major causes of the rising incidence of lung cancer in the U.S. If so, it, or something like it, should be made as much a required part of a car as, let's say, brakes.

In the Los Angeles area alone, the populace now breathes the gaseous refuse and particles from the exhaust pipes of 2,600,000 cars.

Will we in time have mentholated filters on cars? Will the fumes become so well treated or toasted or twisted that she will sigh, "blow some carbon monoxide my way?"

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Under the proposal, the society will invite participation by the American Public Health Association, the American Heart Association, the National Tuberculosis Association and the National Health Council.

The board elected Dr. John W. Cline, of San Francisco, a former president of the American Medical Association, as president of the society. He succeeds a Chicago surgeon, Dr. Warren H. Cole.

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The New York Daily News editorialized on the ACS "scare" campaign in schools.

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## MORE LUNG CANCER HOOEY

The American Cancer Society plans a nationwide effort to teach teen-agers that they'll most likely get lung cancer if they smoke cigarettes.

Actually, there is no laboratory proof that cigarettes cause lung cancer. Actually, too, the great majority of heavy cigaret smokers do not contract the disease.

The lung cancer scare, steamed up mainly by anti-tobacco fanatics, has gone on for some six or eight years. Yet U. S. cigaret sales in 1960 are heading for a record total, for the fourth year in a row.

Maybe the cigaret manufacturers ought to finance the American Cancer Society's teen-age terror campaign as good advertising for cigarettes. In that case, the society could stop spending so much of its contributors' money on propaganda, and give all the dough after overhead to bona fide research projects on cause and cure of cancer, as the Damon Runyon cancer fund always has done.

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They are tender and painful, sometimes making it hard for the victim to eat or talk. And they tend to recur.

In the official journal of the California Medical Assn., Dr. Bookman said he can't even guess how cigarettes might work their medical magic for patients with aphtous stomatitis, as the condition is called.

But he cited four cases in which troublesome mouth ulcers were "dramatically relieved soon after" former cigaret users resumed smoking. Whether the same results could be expected in people who never smoked is unknown.

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The first tip came from a 58-year-old male patient. Several times in the past 18 years, he quit smoking. Each time, he developed mouth ulcers within a few days. Then he'd resume smoking and in 24 to 72 hours the ulcers would disappear.

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Subsequently, a 53-year-old physician came to Dr. Bookman for advice. The problem: "Recurrent episodes of large,

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### Fillings Changed

These ulcers had been recurring for years, interfering with chewing and speech. "Every suggested form of medication" had failed. Replacing gold dental fillings with silver ones, on the hunch a metal allergy might be involved, was of no help.

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The disorder was canker sores in the mouth and on the tongue. They developed a few days after smoking was stopped.

Dr. Bookman said he discovered accidentally that the cankers had disappeared in two of the men who resumed cigaret smoking. When two others who had sworn off cigarettes developed similar cankers Dr. Bookman recommended resumption of smoking. The sores disappeared also in these two, he asserted.

The physician said he couldn't explain the result.

NEWSWEEK  
November 7, 1960

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Dr. Bookman was intrigued but puzzled. Now, after treating three more men suffering supposedly incurable mouth ulcers by suggesting they smoke, he is still puzzled. "I am not presenting this as a cure for mouth ulcers, just as an observation," he said of his report on the cases in the current journal of the California Medical Association. "I leave it to other doctors to find out if there is a relationship between the two things."



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Dr. Bookman was intrigued but puzzled. Now, after treating three more men suffering supposedly incurable mouth ulcers by suggesting they smoke, he is still puzzled. "I am not presenting this as a cure for mouth ulcers, just as an observation," he said of his report on the cases in the current journal of the California Medical Association. "I leave it to other doctors to find out if there is a relationship between the two things."

## Cankers Fade When Victims Smoke Again

San Francisco, Oct 17 (AP)—A disorder which appeared in four patients after they stopped smoking cigarettes vanished dramatically when they took up the habit again, says a medical journal.

These strange cases were reported by Dr. Ralph Bookman of Beverly Hills in an article in California Medicine, official journal of the California Medical Assn.

The disorder was canker sores in the mouth and on the tongue. They developed a few days after smoking was stopped.

Dr. Bookman said he discovered accidentally that the cankers had disappeared in two of the men who resumed cigaret smoking. When two others who had sworn off cigarettes developed similar cankers Dr. Bookman recommended resumption of smoking. The sores disappeared also in these two, he asserted.

The physician said he couldn't explain the result.

## Says Cigaretts Cure Ulcers of Mouth

By JOHN TROAN, *Scripps-Howard Writer*

WASHINGTON — Cigaret smoking was hailed here as an apparent remedy for mouth ulcers.

This astounding treatment for so-called "canker sores"—which is likely to spark hot debate in medical circles—was described by Dr. Ralph Bookman of Beverly Hills, Calif.

These ulcers are similar to "cold sores" or "fever blisters." But instead of breaking out on the lips, canker sores erupt in the mouth or on the tongue.

They are tender and painful, sometimes making it hard for the victim to eat or talk. And they tend to recur.

In the official journal of the California Medical Assn., Dr. Bookman said he can't even guess how cigarettes might work their medical magic for patients with aphtous stomatitis, as the condition is called.

But he cited four cases in which troublesome mouth ulcers were "dramatically relieved soon after" former cigaret users resumed smoking. Whether the same results could be expected in people who never smoked is unknown.

### Tip From Patient

Dr. Bookman reported he stumbled onto this by accident.

The first tip came from a 58-year-old male patient. Several times in the past 18 years, he quit smoking. Each time, he developed mouth ulcers within a few days. Then he'd resume smoking and in 24 to 72 hours the ulcers would disappear.

When another patient described a similar experience, Dr. Bookman's interest flared in the possibility of prescribing cigaret smoking as a treatment for mouth sores.

Subsequently, a 53-year-old physician came to Dr. Bookman for advice. The problem: "Recurrent episodes of large,

multiple, painful ulcerations" of the tongue and mouth.

### Fillings Changed

These ulcers had been recurring for years, interfering with chewing and speech. "Every suggested form of medication" had failed. Replacing gold dental fillings with silver ones, on the hunch a metal allergy might be involved, was of no help.

Dr. Bookman told his physician friend, who hadn't smoked since 1930, to take up cigarettes again. "Relief was immediate, dramatic and lasting," he said.

The doctor said "four or five cigarettes a day" apparently do the trick. All brands, filtered or regular, seem to work the same.

## Hints Cigaret Smoking Is Mouth Ulcer Cure

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When another patient described a similar experience, Dr. Bookman prescribed cigaret smoking as a treatment for mouth sores in two other cases and the ulcers subsided, he said.

The doctor said "four or five cigarettes a day" apparently do the trick. All brands, filtered or regular, seem to work the same.

Dr. Bookman conceded this isn't scientific proof, but he felt that it warrants the medical profession's attention.

NEW YORK POST  
New York, New York  
October 17, 1960

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NEWSWEEK  
November 7, 1960

### SMOKING:

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## Experts Fail to Agree Smoking Causes Cancer

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During discussions on the geographic pathology of cancer in the International Cancer Conference in the Imperial Hotel, Dr. Johannes Clemmesen of Denmark said that in his country, lung cancer was prevalent among people who smoked more than 1,200 cigarettes a year.

He said the incidence of lung cancer was high among people who had been smoking for 20 years.

Dr. Leiv Kreyberg of Norway said he agreed with Dr. Clemmesen.

Dr. Hou Pao-chang of the University of Hong Kong said that he had found only one smoker among 60 lung cancer cases.

American and British doctors also disagreed that smoking was the only cause of lung cancer.

They said that chimney smoke and exhaust from vehicles were also contributory factors.

Dr. Einar Pedersen of Norway said that in his country the Government gave free examinations for breast cancer to all women over the age of 40.

In discussions on cancer control, Toshio Kurokawa, president of Tohoku University, said that in a check of 17,000 people in two cities in the Tohoku district, the incidence of cancer was two people in every 1,000.

Dr. Emerson Day of the Memorial Center for Cancer

and Allied Diseases in New York said that of 8,413 men and 5,111 women checked since 1946, six men in every thousand and three women in every thousand were found to be suffering from cancer of the colon or rectum.

He said that as the result of early surgical treatment, 88 per cent of the patients lived for more than five years after surgery.

In the panel on professional education Wednesday, J. Tanga-Marengo of Ecuador emphasized the need to train doctors to recognize cancers at an early stage so that proper treatment can be given in time to assure a cure. He noted that from the answers received in a survey of medical schools in 45 countries, it appeared that too much emphasis is placed on educating medical students to treat advanced cancer and not enough on early diagnosis.

Other speakers in the panel were Pablo Mori-Chavez of Peru, R. N. Grant and A. Popma, both of the U.S.; D. J. Jussawalla of India and N. Blokhin of Russia.

In the afternoon session, the panel on cancer prevention, Dr. Mamoru Saito of Tokyo University was to read his report on the appearance of cancer of the liver in mice fed moldy rice grains inoculated with penicillium. P. Kotin (U.S.) was to discuss air pollution, S. Watanabe (Japan) was to report on radiation hazards, and M. H. Williams (Britain) was to discuss problems in cancer prevention.

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In the United States the dispute has been further confused by evidence that air pollution, especially from motor vehicle exhausts and other forms of combustion, is also a factor in lung cancer.

Meanwhile the cigarette smoker continues to smoke, and of this there is ample proof in the behavior of tobacco stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Reflecting continuing increases in earnings, they are, in contrast with other common stocks, at or near their 1960 highs.

## CANCER EXPERTS DEBATE SMOKING

Doctors at World Parley  
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Special to The New York Times.

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Dr. Clemmesen's report was supported by Dr. Leiv Kreyberg of Norway. Other experts, however, disagreed among themselves on the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, although there was considerable agreement that the incidence of lung cancer was high among persons who had smoked steadily for twenty years or longer.

### Incidence Is Reported

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Where early surgical treatment was resorted to, he told the conference, 88 per cent of the patients lived for five years or more after surgery.

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ASAHI EVENING NEWS

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Winston-Salem, North Carolina  
October 21, 1960

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State excise tax collections on tobacco products increased 36.1 per cent from 1959 to 1960, according to U. S. Census Bureau figures, the publication said.

This was more than double the increase in general sales tax collections in the states, and four times greater than the increase for other heavily-taxed consumer products. General sales tax collections (on all types of goods and services) increased 16.4 per cent during the year. Gasoline tax collections were up 9 per cent. Alcoholic beverage tax collections increased 8.4 per cent.

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States collected \$5.19 taxes per capita on tobacco in fiscal 1960, the institute fumed, while total state property taxes were only \$3.43 per capita.

State cigaret tax collections last year," it added, "were 58 times greater than in 1958 and more than seven times greater than in 1940."

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State taxes on tobacco products puffed up 36.1 per cent from 1959 to 1960, said the Tobacco Institute. Overall state tax revenues rose 13.7 per cent in the same time, it said.

States collected \$5.19 taxes per capita on tobacco in fiscal 1960, the institute fumed, while total state property taxes were only \$3.43 per capita.

State cigaret tax collections last year," it added, "were 58 times greater than in 1958 and more than seven times greater than in 1940."

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM & SUN  
New York, New York  
October 21, 1960

## Tax Burden Borne By Tobacco Users

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Tobacco users are bearing the brunt of the heavy increases in state excise tax collections, Tobacco News, publication of the Tobacco Institute reports. State excise tax collections on tobacco products increased 36.1 percent from 1959 to 1960, according to U.S. Census Bureau figures.

This was more than double the increases in general sales tax collections in the states, and four times greater than the increase for other heavily-taxed consumer products. General sales tax collections on all types of goods and services increased 16.4 percent during the year. Gasoline tax collections were up 9 percent; alcoholic beverage tax collections increased 8.4 percent.

State cigaret tax collections last year were 58 times greater than in 1930 and seven times greater than in 1940, the Tobacco News reported. Altogether, the states collected \$918.7 million in taxes on tobacco products in fiscal 1960.

UPI Wire Story  
October 20, 1960

Increases in state excise taxes are falling heaviest on the nation's smokers, TOBACCO NEWS said today.

The publication of The Tobacco Institute, Inc., said state excise tax collections on tobacco products increased 36.1 per cent from 1959 to 1960, compared to a 16.4 per cent rise in general sales tax collections. Meanwhile, collections of gasoline taxes rose 9 per cent and alcoholic beverages tax collections went up 8.4 per cent.

In all, the publication said, state governments in fiscal 1960 collected \$918.7 million in taxes on tobacco products. This came out to \$5.19 per capita.

TOBACCO NEWS also said state cigarette tax collections last year were seven times greater than in 1940 and 58 times greater than in 1930.

GREENSBORO NEWS  
Greensboro, North Carolina  
October 28, 1960

# Tobacco Leading Automatic Sales

Greensboro Daily News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Tobacco products are by far the biggest selling items in the field of automatic merchandising, the Tobacco Institute said today.

Americans are putting more than a billion dollars a year into coin-operated machines to buy cigarettes and cigars. They disburse about 15 per cent of all cigarettes sold in the U.S.

And if the American public

should think that the cigar smoker is passe, he may well read the Tobacco Institute figures.

Last year, while more than \$1 billion worth of cigarettes were dispensed through 786,500 machines, cigar sales were nearly \$8.7 million, through 48,600 machines, it was said.

MT. VERNON ARGUS  
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## 1 Billion In Tobacco Peddled In Machines

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Americans dropped more than one billion dollars into vending machines for cigarettes and cigars last year, the Tobacco Institute reports.

In an article in the Tobacco News, the institute said tobacco products accounted for 38 to 40 per cent of vending machine business in recent years.

Soft drinks were the second most popular product Americans got from automatic machines, with \$450 million worth purchased during 1958. Machine candy sales were third with a \$225 million total during the same year.

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## Vending Machine Sales

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Second most popular products sold through vending machines are soft drinks with sales of \$450 million last year. Candy sales hit \$225 million in machine sales.

MIAMI HERALD  
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## Machine Puffs: Just 15 Per Cent

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But carton sales in supermarkets and tobacco shops plus single pack sales in thousands of outlets still far outnumber the machine sales.

Incidentally, the cigaret vending machine is a lot older than most folks probably think. It was introduced way back in 1888 on the platforms of New York elevated railway stations.

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But carton sales in supermarkets and tobacco shops plus single pack sales in thousands of outlets still far outnumber the machine sales.

Incidentally, the cigaret vending machine is a lot older than most folks probably think. It was introduced way back in 1888 on the platforms of New York elevated railway stations.

COLUMBIA HERALD  
Columbia, Tennessee  
November 1, 1960

## MACHINE SMOKING

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Americans are putting well over a billion dollars a year into coin-operated machines to buy cigarettes and cigars, according to the current Tobacco News, publication of the Tobacco Institute.

Briefs on scientific studies were distributed to a number of newspapers.

EAST SIDE NEWS

Kansas City, Missouri  
October 27, 1960

SMOKING MICE

Four scientists have reported that mice exposed to cigarette smoke daily for periods of a month to almost two years did not develop lung cancer. Varied response of the mice indicates that viruses may play a part in causing the disease. This is now being studied by the scientists. The research team is headed by Dr. Cecile Leuchtenberger, of Boston.

CITY LINE NEWS

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BEECH GROVE WEEKLY

Beech Grove, Indiana  
October 20, 1960

PERSONALITY and CANCER

Whether you smoke or not, and how you smoke may depend on the type of person you are, British scientists report. Their study suggests smokers may be of the type more prone to lung cancer than non-smokers. Smokers are more extroverted than non-smokers, "generally living it up more." Extroverts may therefore have lower resistance to disease, or expose themselves more to conditions that could cause cancer.

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The activities of the American Cancer Society in high schools continued.

THE PRESS-GAZETTE  
Green Bay, Wisconsin  
November 8, 1960

## Doctor Urges Teens To Quit Smoking Habit

### Dr. Samp Attacks Ads; Lung Cancer Linked in Address

By JOHN LEE

DE PERE (PG) — Smoking can no longer be accepted or shrugged off as a normal habit. Dr. Robert J. Samp explained to student audiences at East and West De Pere High Schools Monday afternoon.

Dr. Samp, medical and scientific director for the American Cancer Society in Wisconsin, appeared at school assemblies under auspices of the Brown County unit of the ACS.

Ripping directly at the advertising of cigarette manufacturers, he declared that we don't have professional athletes who can afford to smoke. He warned against falling for these pictorial testimonials and slogans. "The Thinking Man's Filter," he demonstrated to teenagers at De Pere. "should be up here — in the head!" He warned against this commercial brainwash. It is aimed primarily at the susceptible teenage market. Samp said.

#### 'Facilities Swamped'

Dr. Samp said lung cancer today takes as many lives each year in America as do all auto accidents; it accounts for twice as many deaths as tuberculosis. These deaths are confined almost entirely to men and women with the smoking habit in their background.

He revealed that medical science today can save four out of 100 victims of lung cancer — for five years. The other 96 just don't survive that long. If you smoke, be careful. Samp advised. "Our facilities are swamped and we're understaffed. Soon we'll be forced to advise lung cancer victims to go back home and arrange their affairs. It's that serious."

Samp said there are straws in the wind. He cited figures on incidence of lung cancer and coronaries among younger people today. Samp said that the cigarette habit is particularly damaging among young people as it poisons cells during the growth period. He revealed that systemic poisoning due to smoking has been noted in unborn babies. A heart beat effect and accelerated pulse has been recorded in foetal stage due to traces of cigarette byproducts absorbed by the expectant mother, he said.

#### Notes Local Concern

Dr. Samp explained that the world is full of cancer-producing materials. He cited chemicals used in food production and processing, cosmetic dyes and even detergent chemicals. "A dash of this and a sprinkling of that, can add up to trouble over a period of years."

"Why add to the load and invite early demise by becoming hooked by the cigarette habit?" he asked.

In question and answer periods which followed the assembly talks, Dr. Samp discovered that many teenagers at De Pere are as concerned about their personal health and the future well-being of the community as is the medical and scientific director for the American Cancer Society.

Dr. Samp's appearances here were arranged with school officials by Miss Esther Larson, public health nurse.

BINGHAMPTON PRESS  
Binghamton, New York  
November 2, 1960

## Aim Held To Find Effect On Habits

Doctors who last month warned area junior high school students about lung cancer hazards of smoking now plan a four-year statistical survey aimed at finding out whether the warnings had effect.

Plans for the survey were announced today by Broome County Medical Society and the county's unit of American Cancer Society.

The two groups co-sponsored lectures last month at all 24 public and parochial high schools in the county. An estimated 13,500 seventh, eighth and ninth graders heard the talks.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

Dr. Mark H. Williams, chest surgeon and chairman of the Medical Society's educational project, said his committee and the Cancer Society expect to draft a questionnaire on smoking habits, which will be distributed to both junior and senior high school students.

By comparing the data on smoking habits of those now in senior high schools with that of the junior high students who have heard the talks, the medical and cancer societies hope to learn whether the lecture program had "any lasting effect on students' smoking habits in future years."

The lectures were not delivered to senior high school assemblies.

Announced objective of the lectures, which were delivered by a team of medical society members, was presentation of all known facts on relationship of smoking to lung cancer.

#### MAJOR CAUSE

Many national health authorities have pointed to smoking as a major cause of lung cancer, but they have been disputed by tobacco industry spokesmen.

The physicians were accompanied by Mrs. Roberta Jeanneret, executive director of the cancer society unit, who showed a series of color slides and distributed a cancer society pamphlet, "Shall I Smoke?"

A medical society spokesman today said the physician team was "impressed by the students' enthusiastic response to the program, particularly during the informal question and answer period."

Mrs. Jeanneret called the project "one of the most worthwhile educational programs ever conducted in Broome County by the cancer society group." Both spokesmen thanked school administrators for "outstanding" cooperation.

Physicians who took part in the talks were:

Dr. Stewart M. Aronowitz, Dr. Carlton F. Bassow, Dr. James J. Burnett, Dr. Paul M. DeLuca, Dr. Edward I. D'Orsogna, Dr. Leonard J. Flanagan, Dr. Donald H. Gent, Dr. Michael J. Maggiore, Dr. William G. McKechnie, District Health Officer Daniel P. McMahon, Dr. Bernhardt I. Wulff and Dr. Williams.

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# Cigarettes Get Clean Bill on Lung Cancer

## Health Councillor Knocks Down Other Commonly Accepted Ideas on Keeping Well

Cigarette smoking does not cause lung cancer, in the opinion of Dr. Justus J. Schifferes, of New York, director of the Health Education Council.

He labeled the premise, "Cigarettes cause lung cancer," as "seduction by statistics."

"Cigarette smoking may be a factor (of cancer), but not the cause," said Dr. Schifferes here last week.

"In 1615 King James I of England said 'smoking is a filthy habit, dangerous to the lungs.' The American Cancer Society doesn't have any more reliable information than King James did."

### Derides Statements

Dr. Schifferes also derided other "accepted" health statements as follows:

Do not read in bed.

"It doesn't make any difference where you read," he said. "It's only important that a book be 14 inches from your face, the light directed over your left shoulder."

A clean tooth never decays.

"There is no such thing as a clean tooth—a clean tooth is as rare as a hen's tooth," said Dr. Schifferes smiling.

Overweight causes heart disease.

### 'A Moot Point'

"Categorically, incorrect," he declared. This is a moot point; the same as saying cigarettes are the cause of lung cancer."



**HITS BELIEFS**—Dr. Justus J. Schifferes derides common health notions:  
Times photo

Do not drink water with your meals.

"Drink as much water as you like," invited Dr. Schifferes. "Do you realize there's water in all your food? Why, beefsteak is 50% water."

Dr. Schifferes was invited here by the Los Angeles City Board of Education to appear before school staff members and teacher groups. He is the author of the best-selling "Essentials of Healthier Living."

### CIGARETTE SMOKING NOT A MAJOR CAUSE OF LUNG CANCER

Cigarette smoking is only one of the factors, and not the main one, responsible for the rising rate of lung cancer, a South African physician told the 6th International Congress on Diseases of the Chest, in Vienna. Dr. Geoffrey Dean said that as an emigrant to South Africa he had been surprised to find that though white South African men are far heavier smokers than men in Britain, the incidence of lung cancer in South Africa is only half the British rate. A ten-year survey of deaths convinced him that the difference simply depends on the air people breathe.

The survey included these details:

1) British immigrants in South Africa have a 44 per cent higher lung cancer rate than either those born in South Africa or immigrants from other countries. Moreover, a much higher rate occurs in British immigrants who have settled in the larger cities.

2) The highest rate of lung cancer, for the country as well as for British immigrants, occurs in Durban, "which has the most serious air-pollution problem in all of South Africa. Air pollution in Durban now compares with Kensington and St. Pancras in London." By 1956, lung cancer accounted for one-sixth of all deaths of British immigrants aged 45 to 64 years in Durban.

3) Even the age at time of death incriminated British air. Thus, British immigrants who died of lung cancer at an early age, between 45 and 54, had emigrated to South Africa at an average age of 30. Those who migrated at an average age of 24 lived longer, to between 55 and 64 years.

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CHRONICLE

San Francisco, California

November 4, 1960

## **Experiments Revealed**

# **New Tests on Relation Of Smoking and Cancer**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI) — A series of scientific experiments have attacked a conspicuous weakness in the theory that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer. The experiments showed how smoking might be a cause.

Air passages from nose to the depths of the lungs are lined with ciliated cells. These cells vibrate—they beat. They form dancing surfaces, as it were, and foreign substances are bounced along in one direction—outward. This is how the body keeps the air passages clean.

Therefore, if the tars of cigarette smoke do contain cancer-causing substances, how could they accumulate in the lining cells of lungs? You'd think the bouncing ciliated cells would prevent that. Dr. John J. Ballenger of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., attacked the question.

### **A CULTURE**

He scraped ciliated cells out of the throats of young children. These were not likely to have been contaminated by unnatural living. These cells he cultured in a nutritional solution in sealed but transparent chambers.

He then bubbled cigarette smoke through these chambers. The smoke of only two cigarettes was enough to stop the rotational movement of the aggregate of ciliated cells within 5 to 28 minutes, he reported to the New England Journal of Medicine. These results he got from 12 consecutive experiments.

Ballenger drew conclusions which are bound to be attacked by some colleagues because there was no proof that ciliated cells in laboratory solution behave precisely the way ciliated cells behave in the body when moistened by natural body fluids.

### **PROOF DIFFICULT**

That proof would be extremely hard if not impossible to come by because of the difficulty of experiment-

ing with ciliated cells while they are still serving an organism and its organs. Previous detached experiments were with those of rats and other laboratory animals.

Ballenger went no further than to suggest smoke-de-ranged ciliated cells "is one of the mechanisms whereby tars may collect in the lower respiratory tract and come into contact with the mucosa. If the person is a heavy and persistent smoker the tars may be assumed to stay in contact with the bronchial mucosa for long periods.

"It seems likely that the decreased efficiency of the ciliary mechanism caused by smoke plays a part in the productive cough noted by smokers. If the cilia do not keep the airway clean, the blanket of mucus containing foreign material collects and eventually initiates the cough reflex."

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## A Penny for Your Thoughts

Each person is given a penny for his or her thoughts on a question selected by our editor. Today's interviews were conducted in various places. The question was:

**"DO YOU THINK SMOKING IMPAIRS HEALTH?"**

Mrs. Dorothy Lesko, South Shore, housewife: "I don't think smoking helps anyone's health,



but it's better than some other habits. I think smoking in moderation is better than too much of anything. In my mind,

smoking and health boils down to this: if you enjoy smoking, smoke; if you don't enjoy smoking, don't smoke."

Ted Stojac, Mt. Greenwood, student: "No, not in relation to lung cancer. When I go hunting in the Winter, I find a lot of cancer in the lungs and livers of rabbits I kill. The rabbits' disease is the same cancer that afflicts humans. I think both rabbits and people develop cancer from some other source than cigarette smoke."



TED  
STOJAC

Mrs. E. Anderson, Englewood, housewife: "Sure, it hurts your chest. I have bron-



chitis and when I have an attack, I can't breathe. The doctor told me not to smoke or I would be six feet under. I have cut

down on my smoking, but I still take a cigarette whenever I feel like it. The results knock me out."

Robert A. LaClivita, West Englewood, supervisor: "No, but it may depend on how

much you smoke. Now that I am past 60, the three packs a day that I smoke is too much. I have been smoking since I can recall. I think it does



something to a person, relaxes him. I've heard there are 16 kinds of bodies and I assume that smoking affects each one differently."

Mrs. Stella Parowski, Eiston, air insurance sales: "No, I don't think so. I guess we are all



built differently so that some can take smoking and some can't. A trial and error method to find out what sort of person you

are shouldn't be harmful. Health comes first, then a sense of well being, then a nice place to live, and last, good food."

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NEWSDAY  
Long Island, New York  
November 14, 1960

# Schools Duck Issues With OK on Smoking

By Arnold Brophy  
Newsday Education Writer

In a few Long Island high schools, seniors and juniors are allowed to smoke. Some high schools provide smoking sections in their cafeterias, some have special smoking areas set aside outdoors and still others permit students to smoke in the parking lots or on the school grounds.



Arnold Brophy

All of these schools believe that it is better to have the youngsters do their smoking openly where it can be controlled rather than have them try to hide it, since many are going to smoke regardless of whether they are told that they must not smoke in or around the school.

By adopting a permissive smoking policy, these schools are ducking the very real moral question of whether smoking is good or bad for teenagers.

These schools are also evading the equally as real medical question posed by smoking, despite what appears to be overwhelming statistical evidence indicating that 10 times as many smokers as nonsmokers die of lung cancer.

Instead of facing these questions and doing something about them as they should, a handful of high schools are taking the easy way out. They are just ignoring them, stressing, instead, two other issues: Some teenagers will smoke in school regardless of any antismoking regulations and by permitting smoking, there is less likelihood

of a disastrous school fire caused by a careless smoker.

Fortunately, most of Nassau and Suffolk's high schools follow the traditional approach to the disturbing smoking problem. By far, the majority of schools prohibit student smoking and if a youngster is found sneaking a cigaret in a washroom, he is promptly suspended and not reinstated until his parents are forced to visit the school for a talk with the principal.

Most educators feel that this is the only sensible way to handle the problem even though it is not a perfect solution. A certain amount of sneak smoking continues in these schools and it probably always will, just as there will always be a few motorists who consistently go through red lights.

Whether smoking is sinful, as some say, has to be decided by each individual and his family. If it is, there are an awful lot of us who are sinners. But since so many people do feel quite strongly that those of us who do smoke are acting improperly, it seems to be reasonable to expect the high schools to at least consider the moral aspect of the smoking problem so that the impressionable teenagers can be exposed to all the pros and cons.

Several educators believe that while the medical question is also one that ultimately has to be answered by the individual, the schools do have the responsibility of presenting as much information as possible to the students so they can make up their minds. They also feel that the schools should do all that is possible to discourage student smoking.

Because some students are going to smoke regardless of regulations, Great Neck's South Senior High

School allows its students to smoke in one section of the cafeteria during lunch periods. Ruel E. Tucker, the principal, reports that there is practically no illegal sneak smoking in the washrooms.

Oliver W. Melchior, superintendent of the Garden City Schools, said: "We let our students smoke in a smoking area outside during lunch periods and before and after school. The youngsters are going to smoke anyhow. We don't want smoking in the school building. It's a hard thing to control, especially in communities where the children are given a certain amount of latitude in personal behavior. If you clamp down on them completely, you are just running into considerable opposition in the community and in many cases the parent won't back you up."

The firm, sound no-smoking policies expressed by such officials as Levittown's Superintendent Fred M. Ambellan and others, make more sense. Ambellan, who is also the chairman of the Nassau County School Health Council, said: "The fact that students might smoke out of school anyhow, and a few might try it in school, isn't sufficient reason for us to lend encouragement in any way to the smoking practice within our school buildings."

Another superintendent of schools, taking sharp issue with the Garden City-Great Neck-Manhasset point of view, said those districts, and the others that allow smoking in schools, should lead instead of being led by the parents of their students. "The over-all issue is one of discipline, morals and health. By not taking a strong position and sticking to it, those schools are failing their communities." He's right, too.

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MEDICAL TRIBUNE  
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## MEDICINE IN PUBLIC VIEW

### Sensational Approach to Lay Stories Decried at Science Writers Meeting

By World Wide Medical News Service

FORT COLLINS, COLO.—Science writers from 15 Rocky Mountain and Plains states were warned here that there is increasing misuse of the "break-through" and "promising discovery" type of medical story in the lay press.

The speaker, one of 35 at a week-long science news writing seminar conducted by Colorado State University, was Dr. H. Jack Geiger, postdoctoral research fellow at Harvard Medical School and a science editor for a national feature service.

Dr. Geiger discussed several dangers in the "break-through" type of story:

- ▶ False hopes are raised in connection with diseases in which no actual break-throughs have been made, for example, acute leukemia, and heart disease.
- ▶ If misuse of the word continues, "people are going to get tired of it," and when true advances are made, they will doubt them.
- ▶ The public will get the mistaken idea that "this is what scientific research is

for—to make break-throughs," when actually most basic research is done simply for its own sake and to advance understanding.

In connection with the first point, Dr. Geiger told the 22 writers here that before he became a physician he wrote a number of "break-through" type stories.

Later, as a physician, when he found how hard it was to inform patients and families that no break-through existed, such as in acute leukemia, he decided that too often writers use the expression "in attempt to make a story interesting." Dr. Geiger was science editor for International News Service before going to medical school.

He outlined two other problems in lay science writing:

- ▶ Too little checking of the accuracy and validity of statistics contained in scientific papers and reports.
- ▶ A tendency to accept news releases and papers in scientific journals without enough aggressive questioning.



DR. H. JACK GEIGER

Arthur Snider, science editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, cautioned reporters to guard against "overenthusiasm of scientists reporting discoveries."

He noted that "most discoveries fall by the wayside."

In commenting on the difficulty in writing science news for the lay press, he said that it is hard to "conceptualize abstrac-

tions, and abstractions make up science in large part."

He also said it is sometimes necessary for a writer in presenting a science story to the lay public to compromise between "incomprehensible accuracy and comprehensible inaccuracy."

Gene Lindberg, science editor of the *Denver Post*, another panelist, said he directed his stories toward "the nonexpert" and tried to write them so that the nonexpert could understand them.

In a panel discussion of biologic research, Dr. Verne L. Van Breeman, director of research at Mercy Institute for Biomedical Research in Denver, argued that if technical terms are used often enough, the lay reader will soon pick them up and understand them.

Theodore T. Puck, Ph.D., Professor and head of the Department of Biophysics at the University of Colorado Medical School, said the "biggest fault" in lay science writing is "the failure to connect up new discoveries with the main fabric of our body of knowledge."

He maintained that more background should be given in articles for the lay public to show how a current finding fits in with previous work.

He said that additional faults of present science coverage are: Too little space in the news devoted to science and medicine compared with sports; "Emphasis on the lurid and spectacular" in science stories; Failure of reporters to check their articles with authorities for accuracy.

In an informal discussion among the writers about scientists, several said that physicians were the most difficult to cope with.

One writer attributed the trouble to "doctors' having a messiah complex."

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